

## African nationalist proposes new plan for Rhodesia

**SALISBURY, July 23 (R).** — African nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa today proposed a four-point plan for bringing majority rule to Rhodesia based on a "one-man, one-vote" general election next March. He called for immediate establishment of a constitution committee comprising the British and Rhodesian governments and his own United African National Council (UANC) which would draft a constitution within three months and organise the elections. Sources close to Prime Minister Ian Smith said the Muzorewa plan could be a hopeful sign.

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## Envoy carries royal message to Assad

**DAMASCUS, July 23 (R).** — Sheikh Abdul Basim Sharif today conveyed to Syrian President Hafez Assad a message from His Majesty King Hussein on the outcome of his recent Arab tour.

Official sources said President Assad and the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court also reviewed the Middle East situation and Israel's "attempts to divert attention from its continued occupation of Arab territories and usurpation of the Palestinian people's rights."

Sharif Sharaf, who arrived here earlier in the day, later returned to Amman.

## ELF claims control of most of Eritrea

**TUNIS, July 23 (R).** — The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) controls the whole of Eritrea "except for four large towns currently under siege which will be liberated before long," a leader of the rebel forces fighting for independence from Ethiopia said here today.

Mr. Osman Saleh Sabeh, described as president of the front's Executive Committee, was speaking after having talks with Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti.

Mr. Sabeh added "we wish the independence of Eritrea would be accomplished this year."

Three of the towns still known to be in Ethiopian hands are the provincial capital, Asmara, and the ports of Assab and Massawa.

The rebels claim to have captured several other centres in recent weeks and the Ethiopian government has sent thousands of the people's militia to oppose them.

## Suarez presents austerity plan to spur Spanish economy

**MADRID, July 23 (R).** — A package of austerity measures to spur the Spanish economy, widely expected to include a boost in petrol price, tax reform and limits on pay increases, was presented to cabinet members today for their approval.

Spain's formal application to join the European Economic Community also was being discussed at the meeting called by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, and the precise wording of the application was expected to be approved tonight.

Spain's economy has been largely neglected during the past 18 months as the country moved towards democracy and yesterday's opening of the first freely-elected Cortes (parliament) in 40 years. But the package was devalued by almost 20 per cent earlier this month and Mr. Suarez has said the package before the government aims at achieving "social justice for all Spaniards."

## Lebanon wishes to attend Geneva conference on M.E.

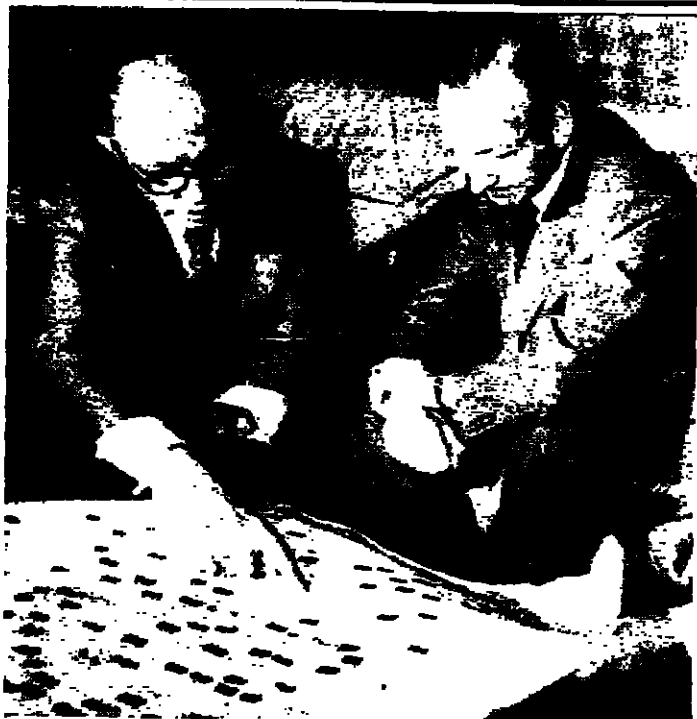
**BEIRUT, July 23 (R).** — Foreign Minister Fuad Butros today reaffirmed that Lebanon wishes to attend the resumed Middle East peace conference in Geneva, expected to be convened in October.

Mr. Butros said his government had to decide at which stage it should be present at the conference. Lebanon made its initial request almost six months ago.

The minister was replying to questions on whether he would raise the matter with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is scheduled to visit Beirut next month.

The U.S. State Department said in Washington yesterday that Mr. Vance's Middle East tour, beginning on August 1, will take him to Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Israel.

The trip is aimed at overcoming obstacles in the way of reconvening the Geneva Middle East conference.



**UNITED NATIONS MEET** — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim listens to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as he points to spot on Israeli map spread over the table in Mr. Waldheim's office during the one hour talks between the two men Friday. (AP wirephoto).

## Begin ends U.S. visit

**NEW YORK, July 23 (R).** — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin leaves for home tomorrow carrying American promises of more sophisticated arms but aware of basic differences with President Carter over a Middle East peace settlement.

Informed government sources said here last night that the U.S. had agreed in principle to provide Israel with the F-16 fighter, a sophisticated jet which is still being developed.

## Arabs work for lasting peace, says Sen. Javits

**SAN FRANCISCO, July 22 (R).** — New York Senator Jacob Javits, who has just returned from a Middle East visit, said here yesterday he sensed a new inclination in Arab states to work towards lasting peace.

Mr. Javits, a staunch supporter of Israel, told a group of civic leaders that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit with President Carter this week focused new attention on the urgency of reaching a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Republican Senator, who visited Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt said: "I sense a new inclination in the Arab states to pursue more constructive goals than in the past."

He added: "For the first time in centuries the elements necessary for economic development are coming into being."

Mr. Javits said Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's step-by-step approach to the Middle East situation was more conducive to bringing the sides together than the shuttle diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

He said a "step-by-step cautious approach" was necessary. "Secretary of State Vance exemplifies this type of approach much better than his predecessor (Dr. Kissinger) did," Mr. Javits said.

The State Department announced earlier that the United States would supply Israel with new military aid costing \$250 million. This would include arms, ammunition and \$107 million to help finance the development of Israel's new Chariot tank.

Prime Minister Begin interrupted a sabbath rest day for an hour to meet former U.S. vice president Nelson Rockefeller today.

Last night, the Israeli prime minister met banker David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the former vice president's brother. Sources with the prime minister's party here said it was safe to assume that they discussed possible investments in Israel.

In Tel Aviv, former Premier Yitzhak Rabin today criticised Begin's appeal for a "political ceasefire" between Israel and the United States saying this would weaken American support for Israel.

Israelis were agreed, he said, on their opposition to the creation of a Palestinian state and to the withdrawal from most of the Arab territory occupied in 1967 and 1973.

Mr. Rabin told Israel Radio that if these issues were not discussed now the Americans could raise them at a reconvened Geneva conference without prior discussions with Israel.

Mr. Begin in the Washington talks had not managed to alter U.S. policy on these points, Mr. Rabin said. He had spoken of strengthening of relations and friendship with America. "By doing so he affords a kind of legitimisation for this American policy."

The U.S. will come to Geneva with this policy, Israel will then present its viewpoint without it having been debated in the U.S. before Geneva, as Mr. Begin refrained from mentioning it and fighting in public to have it accepted.

## Why strike Kufra?

**AMMAN (JT).** — The Libyan oasis of Kufra, 800 kms. deep in the Sahara desert, has strategic importance in the conflict between rebel forces of the Chad liberation front and the government in Fort Lamy, well informed sources told the Jordan Times Saturday.

The oasis town of about 10,000 inhabitants is well known as the site of a major desert reclamation project originally started by the American Occidental Petroleum Company. The project was taken over by the Libyan government in 1970.

According to the sources who have visited Kufra and rebel camps the town has been the major supply base for guerrillas of the Front de Libération National du Tchad (FROLINAT) operating in the Tibesti mountains on the borders of Libya and Chad.

Kufra is a market town with many new one-story concrete buildings, and a large number of palm frond huts many of which are inhabited by refugees from the northern Chad tribes of Toubou.

The refugees, many of whom work in Libya, have been a major source of funds for the rebels. Small supply convoys of Jeeps and Landrovers make the perilous 600 kms. journey over rolling sand dunes and the rugged wind-carved mountains of the Tibesti to the guerrilla bases in the Chad Sahel, pre-desert.

The supply operation was run by a renegade Frenchman who deserted the French army during the Algerian war. Known simply as "patron" the Frenchman leads the convoys bearing rice, flour and other basic foodstuffs from one petrol dump to another amongst the Saharan dunes on their secret route to the Toubou bases, according to the sources.

The sources said they have not visited the area since this development and refused to speculate on whether Libya has subsequently escalated aid to the rebels. However the sources said the supply operation took place with the full knowledge and limited support of the Libyan authorities.

Libyan police posts were kept informed of the movement of the convoys and Libyan security forces and border patrols were alerted to both allow the convoys free passage and also to institute searches for convoys or individual vehicles lost or delayed in the desert where hundreds of kms. separate sources of fuel and water.

However Libya remains the only country affording support to the rebels since Sudan reached a concord with the French supported government of Chad and closed down training camps and supply bases in Sudan.

He briefed President Sadat last night on his talks earlier with Col. Qadhafi.

the Arab League's Secretary General, and Mr. Sayed Marei, the speaker of the Egyptian Parliament.

He said that last month Egyptian forces raided five Libyan police posts and kidnapped 10 policemen.

In retaliation, Libyan frontier forces launched an operation on July 16 in which they captured 11 Egyptian soldiers.

The following day, the spokesman said, the Libyan area commander presented the Egyptians with a letter calling on them to withdraw from positions in Libyan territory.

Egypt made no response and last Tuesday the Libyans raided four positions.

"Regrettably, 10 Egyptian soldiers and non-commissioned were killed during this operation," the spokesman said. He added that 33 Egyptians surrendered.

On the same day, Libyans attempted to put up a tent at Sidi Omar, a demarcation point on the frontier. Egyptian forces shelled the Libyans, who retaliated, killing nine Egyptians and wounding 32, the spokesman said.

He said the Egyptians launched an air attack on the Libyans at Sidi Omar, but the Libyans shot down one of the planes.

On Thursday, Egyptian artillery shelled the village of Musad and Libyan guns returned the fire, the spokesman said.

He said Thursday's fighting "regrettably resulted in the annihilation of one armoured brigade and an infantry brigade on Salloum hill. Again regrettably, two Egyptian planes were shot down on the Libyan territory."

The spokesman said the Libyan air defence system accidentally shot down one of its own aircraft and another crashed because of poor visibility.

Egypt said it had shot down two Libyan planes.

During the day's fighting 40 Egyptians were captured, the Libyan spokesman said. Afterwards, each side was left with in its own territory.

The latest reports of air fighting follow an Egyptian raid yesterday on the Libyan Air base at El Adhem, near Tobruk, and fierce fighting on the border between the two countries.

ARNAB said two Egyptian planes were shot down in the raid against Tobruk and two while attempting to reach Kufra.

The editor of the mass circulation Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar, Mr. Moussa Sabri called on Libyans to overthrow Col. Qadhafi.

In a front page article Saturday, he appealed to "Libyan people, Libyan army, all strugglers in Libya... get rid of this reckless man before he returns your and our land into a pool of blood."

President Sadat said Friday Egypt had no territorial ambitions but he warned the Libyan leader "I will repeat the lesson of yesterday and today if he starts again."

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and President Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan have sent messages to President Sadat the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said today.

The agency said President Sadat replied to King Khalid but it did not disclose the contents of the message.

According to MENA, President Nimeiri pledged Sudan's support for President Sadat, declaring it was "siding with sister Egypt under your wise leadership to repel any aggression against it, to foil cunning conspiracies for which the Libyan leadership has accepted to become the cat's paw."

In a message broadcast today by Omdurman radio, President Nimeiri said "Libya is motivated by serving greater strategies -- it is merely a tool."

"The patient, steadfast Libyan people are today required to reconsider their attitude to their agent authority," the president said.

In Beirut a radical Palestinian commando organisation has accused Egypt of carrying out "the first link of an imperialist and reactionary conspiracy aimed at sapping the strength of the progressive regimes."

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Mr. Bassam Abu Sharif, official spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), was commenting on the latest clashes between Egyptian and Libyan forces.

"Arab reaction planned for an obvious attack on revolutionary Libya which adopts a solid attitude of rejecting a (Middle East) settlement and supporting the revolutionary forces opposed to imperialism, Zionism and reaction," he said.

In London the Times said today that the quarrel between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah was a stupid one and not worth the shedding of human blood.

"Both sides would be well advised to drop it," the newspaper said in an editorial on Thursday's border clashes between the two countries.

It stated: "... that Egypt intended at least to increase the tension on the frontier does seem plausible. Mr. Sadat, after all, has made no secret of his belief that the political violence with which Egypt is plagued is fomented by Col. Qadhafi. How far it is directly planned and organised by him one may doubt, but his contempt and antipathy towards the Egyptian leader and his policies are well advertised."

The Times said that President Sadat had "also expressed his concern about Libya's subversive efforts in two neighbouring states, Chad and Sudan, and his fears lest Egypt should find herself entirely encircled by enemies."

The newspaper added: "at the same time he (Sadat) knows that in an open war Egypt would be many times a match for Libya, even allowing for the latter's sophisticated Soviet weapons and he believes (with some evidence, though perhaps not conclusive) that Col. Qadhafi's regime is weaker and more unpopular, as well as more dictatorial, than his own."

"He may have been tempted to shake the tree, hoping the apple would fall and wishing in any case to remind it of its vulnerability."

Gulf newspapers today regretted the shedding of Arab blood by fellow Arabs in comments on the border clashes.

The Bahrain weekly Al Adhwa said it was "a serious matter for an Arab to hear arms against his fellow Arabs at a time when we are in dire need of every soldier and every gun to fight our vicious Israeli enemy."

The Doha newspaper Al Arab said Arabs everywhere were shocked by this clash "which will only benefit an arrogant enemy (Israel) who continues to insist on occupying Arab lands."

"We reject all justifications. There is no to kill a fellow Arab," it added.

The Libyan Foreign Ministry today sent urgent messages to the Arab League and the Organisation of African Unity, informing them of Egyptian "aggression" on Thursday which "violated the organisations' charters" ARNA said.

United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim had also been informed, it added.

the scale of the fighting were exaggerated.

Apart from morning convoys of military vehicles along the coastal road linking Egypt and Libya, military traffic was relatively light today.

But two broken trucks carrying what appeared to be Soviet-made Katyusha multiple rocket launchers under canvas tarpaulins pointed to earlier movements of military hardware to the border.

In El Alamein, scene of the huge tank battles which turned the tide in favour of the allies in the Second World War, nine big lorries piled high with military bedding were parked off the road.

A few kilometres after El Alamein a convoy of 16 brand-new water tankers was seen heading west.

According to reliable sources in Alexandria, about 120 military trucks with food and supplies were moved towards the borders yesterday.

Troops manning road blocks between Alamein and Mersa Matruh appeared relaxed and there was none of the tension which usually accompanies major military engagements.

But in Alexandria, anti-aircraft missiles and guns -- normally kept under tarpaulin -- were uncovered today. They pointed west.

## Ethiopia offers office to PLO

**BEIRUT, July 23 (AFP).** — Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam has voiced Ethiopia's support for the "Palestinian revolution" in an interview with the Lebanese Marxist review, Al Horriya, due to be published here. Lt.-Col. Mengistu proposed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation open a bureau in Addis Ababa in the building formerly occupied by the Israeli embassy. Stressing that Ethiopia no longer held any sort of relations with Israel Lt.-Col. Mengistu said Ethiopia stood resolutely in the camp "hostile to Zionism, imperialism and local reactionary forces." He also supported the "self-determination" of the Eritrean people "within the framework of the Ethiopian Republic."

Price: 50 fils

# Libyan-Egyptian clashes continue for third day

## Supplies moved up to Egyptian front

**EL-GRAWLIH, Egypt, July 23 (R).** — Egypt today moved supplies towards the sensitive border with the Libyan Jamahiriyyah.

In less than one hour, 126 military trucks carrying food and ammunition rumbled through this bleak desert outpost 16 kms. east of the port of Mersa Matruh today, and a convoy of about 50 vehicles parked off the road here was preparing to leave.

Mersa Matruh, the largest town in Egypt's Western Desert, was declared a prohibited zone to westerners.

"I am sorry but the city and all areas west of it are closed to foreigners because of fighting," an Egyptian officer said with a smile.

Buses and taxis carrying Arab nationals were allowed to pass although it was not known here whether traffic across the border continued.

The fighting in the frontier area erupted last Thursday three days before today's 25th anniversary of the overthrow of Egypt's monarchy in a coup led by the late Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Diplomats in the Mediterranean port of Alexandria said they thought both Egyptian and Libyan official reports on

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## East-West diplomatic poker game nears the climax with detente in Europe as stakes

By Michael Lockley

**BELGRADE, July 23 (R).** — East and West are nearing the climax of a strange diplomatic poker game, with the future of detente in Europe as the stakes.

The decisive card in the pack is human rights.

The deadly serious game, due to conclude by the end of this month, is being played out at the preparatory meeting for the 35-nation European Security Conference expected to open in the autumn.

The meeting will review progress, or lack of it, since the 1975 Helsinki Conference on security and cooperation — the biggest diplomatic gathering in European history.

Most diplomats here believe that compromise will be reached at this meeting, probably at the very last moment, on the key but highly technical issues of an agenda and procedures for the full scale meeting.

Nobody wants the conference to fail because of the potentially disastrous repercussions it could have on the process of relaxing East-West tensions and curbing the arms race.

The nub of the problem facing the conference is Western, and particularly United States, insistence on a close scrutiny of the record of East European countries in implementing the Helsinki human rights provisions.

The diplomats fear that discussions on humanitarian issues could degenerate into an East-West slanging match, at the expense of progress in other crucial fields.

These include ways of promoting military detente, economic, scientific and technological cooperation, broader cultural ties, and the situation in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Bloc countries, stressing the positive results of the Helsinki accords, have made clear they want to steer the conference away from human rights towards more generalised debate.

The still unanswered question is how far will the United States push on human rights and how will the Soviet Union and its allies react.

Diplomatic sources said Soviet chief delegate Yuri Vorontsov recently voiced concern privately about Washington's real intentions. He said the Kremlin did not yet know how to work out to what lengths President Jimmy Carter might go in pursuing this emotive issue.

Western diplomats said this partly accounted for the tough stand by the Soviet Union at the present preparatory conference, where it has so far insisted on a firm cut-off date for the main meeting in an apparent attempt to limit discussion of highly sensitive issues.

The West and neutral countries have isolated the Soviet Bloc through united resistance to a fixed cut-off date.

The Soviet chief delegate has warned that the summit conference would not take place without such a terminal date, while another Soviet delegate accused the United States of trying to "torpedo" the meeting.

But senior Western and neutral diplomats, veterans of the marathon Geneva talks which dragged on for two years before the Helsinki summit, said they still thought some form of compromise was possible.

"The stakes are too high for failure before the full scale meeting even starts. It would change the whole picture of East-West relations, with incalculable consequences. It looks as if everybody will have to climb down a bit," said one delegation chief.

In many ways, the preparatory conference appears unreal and cut-off from the reality of the issues at stake in the talks.

"It's not unfair to say we are meeting in a kind of Alice in Wonderland world, with the essence of the issues under the surface circumscribed in a way quite unintelligible to an ordinary human being," said one delegate.

The delegates sit cocooned for hours on end in closed conference rooms, air-conditioned and with only artificial light, in the womb of a new modernistic centre which cost

about \$35 million. The approaches are heavily guarded by police.

Under the terms of the preparatory meeting, set out in Helsinki, the delegates cannot delve into substantive issues. They are limited to deciding on technical points such as the agenda, procedures and the duration — now the main sticking point.

Western and neutral proposals, all highly detailed, essentially say the conference should last about 12 weeks but should continue if necessary until the five main specialised committees have completed their work and a general agreement has been reached.

Soviet Bloc countries, on the other hand, oppose such an open-ended debate. They have suggested a time limit of five weeks for work in committees, and the ending of the conference by December 31.

"This might hamstring the conference, by allowing the East European countries to filibuster in both the committees and the plenary sessions with long-winded statements until time runs out," said one senior Western diplomat.

One possible solution to avoid deadlock, he said, was to agree on a later cut-off date for the committee work while allowing plenary meetings to continue until a consensus was reached.

The basic questions of East-West detente, assuming agreement is reached at this meeting, will be studied privately after about two weeks of opening statements by the participating countries — 33 European states plus the United States and Canada.

The U.S. has stressed it wants a full and thorough examination of all the 10 principles of peaceful coexistence and military confidence measures (basket one), economic cooperation (basket two), humanitarian issues and the freer East-West cooperation and ideas (basket three), as well as security and flow of people in the Mediterranean.

Diplomats said that if the conference developed into a clash the Western countries were likely to charge the Soviet Bloc countries with failing to implement properly pledges on family reunion, working conditions for West-

ern journalists, expanded tourism and emigration and the distribution of Western books and newspapers.

Western and neutral diplomats said they knew the communist bloc countries had compiled detailed dossiers to hit back if necessary with accusations of alleged violations by the West such as detention of prisoners without trial in Northern Ireland, U.S. interference in Chile, the position of American blacks and restrictions on communists in government employ in West Germany.

Some delegates said there appeared to be differences between the U.S. and some of its Western allies, particularly France and West Germany, over President Carter's approach to human rights questions. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing recently criticised Mr. Carter for pushing too hard.

On the military and security front, the Soviet Union was likely to reiterate proposals that the North Atlantic alliance (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact — the Soviet-led defence grouping of communist nations — should not admit any new members, Western delegates said.

A second Soviet proposal might well be a plan for an agreement on the "non-first use" of nuclear weapons in an East-West conflict. This has already been rejected by NATO as unacceptable.

NATO countries, if pressed by the communist bloc at the autumn conference, could respond by putting forward proposals disliked by the Warsaw Pact.

These could include the obligatory notification of troop movements, a significant step further than the notification of manoeuvres as mentioned in the Helsinki agreements. They are referred to as "confidence-building measures."

As far as economic questions go, senior Western diplomats said they believed the Helsinki accords were already broad enough and major new steps were unnecessary.

"The basic issue is how to put the Helsinki agreement into practice much more than hitherto, rather than devising new measures," commented a Western delegation chief.

## Despite major divisions the OAU came out of Libreville more united

Besides the major crisis in Southern Africa, several problems remain to be solved following the annual meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Horn of Africa, the Comoros, and the problem of the former Spanish Sahara are to be handled by commissions. But despite these divisions, the OAU summit, attended by more heads of state for several years, was more relaxed than many expected it to be.

By Augustine Oyowe

**LONDON (Gemin)** — The 14th summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), at Libreville, Gabon, was an eye-opener to many. Despite fears that it would disintegrate because of the numerous conflicts on the continent, the organisation came in better spirit, more united.

The summit saw one of the largest gatherings of African heads of state — twenty-two — for years. Only Benin boycotted the conference in protest over Gabon's alleged involvement in last February's raid on Cotonou.

Conferences of this nature always provide a chance for informal talks among states. Thus, President Mobutu of Zaire before the summit had promised not to raise the issue of the invasion of Shaba province in Angola whom Zaire accused of aiding the invaders. In the event, Angola's Prime Minister Nsamenang, went to Libreville and met Neto. But this does illustrate to what extent heat was taken out of the conference.

Thus the general atmosphere of the summit was relaxed — so much so that President Amin of Uganda could entertain delegates with talks about plots to assassinate him and his eventual promotion to the "Highest Order of the Conqueror of the British Empire."

In spite of acrimonious exchanges between Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, Gen. Nimeiri of Sudan and Somali delegates the summit did at least agree to prevent and suppress mercenaries in Africa and adopted a resolution condemning all foreign interference in the internal affairs of African states.

It also agreed to set up an OAU mediation committee to diffuse potentially explosive situations that might in future develop between member states.

To say, therefore, that the summit was a success is not an overstatement, even though it did not resolve any of the

current conflicts on the continent — summits never have in the fourteen years of the organisation's existence.

The greatest OAU achievement over the years has been in solving inter-state quarrels through special commissions. Thus, no one was surprised that the Libreville summit referred the thorny problems of Western Sahara, the Azou Strip (Chad) and the Horn of

Verde Islands, while recognising Polisario, has refused to acknowledge the republic proclaimed by the movement last year.

Morocco and Mauritania are unlikely to relinquish the territory if the OAU accords recognition to the movement, and this could lead to their withdrawal from the organisation. This would set a precedent, but its effect on the unity of the OAU, some African observers contend, will be minimal.

When Morocco suspended its participation in OAU activities following its alleged involvement in the raid on Cotonou, none of the countries mentioned by the OAU commission on the incident followed its example and there is no reason why any should if it withdraws.

Against this optimism is set doubt over what the special commission on the Azou Strip would achieve. Libya has already categorically denied that it occupies parts of northern Chad. It maintains that the territory being referred to is southern Libya.

But the fact is that Libyan forces occupied the territory in June 1973 during a border conflict between the two countries. Apparently it bases its claim on the area (about 800 kms by 100 kms) on the agreement signed in 1935 between the then Italian leader and master of Libya, Benito Mussolini and French Prime Minister Pierre Laval.

The strip was returned to Chad after World War II and since the OAU charter recognises colonial boundaries as de facto boundaries of member states Chad would expect the OAU to support its claim. The difficulty will be how to define these boundaries.

In the Horn of Africa the problem is not as complex. The major task of the commission will be to bring a mission to understand between Sudan and Ethiopia on the one hand and between Ethiopia and Somalia on the other.

The surprise of Libreville was the endorsement of the Patriotic Front by the OAU as leader of the liberation movements in Rhodesia, meaning that from now on all OAU financial, material and diplomatic support will be given solely to the front.

The move does not imply recognising the movement as the only legitimate force against Smith's illegal regime nor does it mean that the organisation will support handing over power exclusively to the front in an independent Zimbabwe.

Before the conference, several heads of state had warned against the danger of recognising any one movement in Rhodesia and the general feeling was that the summit would avoid it.

The final decision to back the Patriotic Front was, firstly, in partial response to the wish of the front line states, which have already recognised the front and of its spokesman, President Kaunda of Zambia.

Secondly, the conference felt that the sooner the OAU took a firm stand the better. By backing the Patriotic Front and urging other movements to work within it, it hopes in time to force unity among the movements, and thus avoid another Angola situation.

Before the Angolan civil war, the OAU had recognised the liberation movements, the MPLA, UNITA, and FNLA and it could not justifiably back any until the final recognition of the MPLA government.

The decision on Rhodesia's liberation movements, some observers point out, could force the factions led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabandaba Sithole to arrive at some sort of agreement with the Smith regime — an agreement that will almost certainly be rejected by the Patriotic Front.

What achievements can the OAU expect under the new chairmanship of President Bongo of Gabon? The fact that so many heads of state attended the Libreville conference is in the first place a manifestation of support from African leaders.

He is obviously in the camp of the so-called "moderates" and on one issue at least — the question of Mavetta in the Comoro Islands — he is considered to be the right man in the right place.

Mr. Bongo is a personal friend of President Giscard d'Estaing and this could be an advantage in his negotiations for the return of the Indian Ocean island from France to the independent Comoros archipelago.



Africa to commissions.

What chances of success? Since last year's OAU conference in Mauritius, a resolution to convene an extraordinary session on the Western Sahara had not been realised — largely because Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, then OAU chairman, could not find a date suitable to several heads of state. The conference has now fixed the session for October.

The session is expected to call for the withdrawal of Morocco and Mauritania from the former Spanish territory. The possibility even of OAU recognition of the self-proclaimed Saharawi Democratic Republic cannot be ruled out. Already nine African countries have recognised it. Many more recognise the Algerian-backed Polisario as a liberation movement. For example, the Cape

## Will Suarez's reforms cure Spain's ills

By Robert McCloughin

**MADRID (Gemin)** — Spain's new coalition government of centrist parties, headed by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, is getting down to the formidable problems that face the country.

With the elections out of the way and an indication that the left has little intention at present of rocking the boat, Mr. Suarez has unveiled his plan to get the economy right — a problem that the last Franco government failed to solve.

The economic package will not please the people and the generals will be watching closely for the first sign of disorder or confusion, which could give them a pretext for re-entering politics.

But with inflation running at an annual rate of 27 per cent and a current account deficit above \$3 billion every year since 1974 — last year it topped \$4 billion — the medicine had to be strong.

The decision to devalue the peseta by 20 per cent was inevitable. This measure should help the tourist industry which has been in a state of decline for years. Between 1975 and 1976 the number of dollars spent by foreign tourists fell by 11 per cent. The total earnings from this source in 1975 was \$3 billion. Last year this figure had fallen to \$2,680 million.

Fuentes Quintana, the deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs, points out that devaluation is just part of his two-year plan to "clean up the Spanish economy."

The government proposes to reform the tax system. It plans to take powers to inspect personal and company bank accounts, which will indeed be a blow to Spaniards to whom tax evasion is almost second nature. Any attempt at evasion on the part of companies or individuals after the Cortes (Parliament) has passed the tax-reform measures will be severely punished, possibly by prison sentences.

It is also proposed to introduce a wealth tax and further as yet unspecified taxes.

Another immediate task facing the government is the call for autonomy in some regions of the country.

The overwhelming separatist vote in the elections in the country's most dynamic industrial regions — Catalonia and the Basque

Spain's new Centrist government has published its economic package which it hopes will curb the chronic inflation that is bedeviling the country. The measures are harsh and will not be popular. The left has indicated its intentions not to rock the boat, but there are still enough Francoists around ready to cheer the army on if the generals decide to take action at the slightest sign of unrest or confusion.

made the issue of regional self-rule of major importance.

King Juan Carlos's dramatic meeting with the 79-year-old president-in-exile of the Catalan Republic, Josep Tarradellas, was enthusiastically welcomed as a highly significant gesture by Catalans who at last see the return of their cherished self-government as a real possibility.

Meanwhile, moves are at last being made to tackle the unrest and hatred engendered by the Franco regime in the Basque country, where nationalist guerrillas recently murdered yet another prominent industrialist, Mr. Suarez, and the king have made it clear that it will be up to parliament to approve new provisions for re-



gional self-rule and there is no doubt that reasonable solutions to one of the most dramatic of Spain's problems are on the way at last.

Entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) is a prime target for the Suarez government. It has already indicated its intention to make an early application to join.

The economic measures announced will, it is hoped, put Spain into line industrially and economically with the rest of

the Common Market nations.

Another question will be membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Suarez is anxious to achieve this status, which would have been impossible if Spain had gone communist in the recent elections.

Spain's armour and 302,000 odd troops will be a very welcome and useful addition to the NATO camp.

As to the elections, it all seemed so easy. There was no shooting and little violence as more than three quarters of Spain's twenty-three million voters went to the polls to elect their first democratic government for four decades.

With the new government (looking remarkably like the previous one) installed in Madrid and a parliament of freely elected senators and congressmen ready for their first session it might seem that democracy is "in the bag".

But some doubt remains. There are too many people, especially in Madrid, who could never fully accept the new order, said the editor of an influential daily paper. "It is hard for an outsider to imagine the suspicion they feel for things like communism and regional autonomy."

"For them democracy is all right only so long as it doesn't interfere with the great principles which Franco based his rule on for so long. But of course it will."

Nevertheless, the months of cool planning and calculated risks have paid off. Aided by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and military chief General Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, King Juan Carlos has succeeded in knocking down a number of paper tigers which seemed to block the way to reform.

The legalising of the communists, the dismantling of the totalitarian regime and the holding of elections never led to the feared army coup. Yet there is always a danger that one of these phantom beasts could turn out to be real and

rear up in their faces.

Many of the old attitudes still survive where they matter most. The secret police have been disbanded, but the civil guard and the city riot squads — the hated "greys" — have continued to behave in their partial and brutal manner to workers and leftwing demonstrators throughout the reform period.

One thing is certain: the complete break with Franco and the past demanded by the left has never come about. The elections, predictably, swept into power the very elite that Spain's underground opposition has been struggling against for so many years.

The coalition of 12 centrist parties that will oversee the framing of a new constitution was led to victory on the wave of the personal popularity enjoyed by its leader, Adolfo Suarez. With 165 of the 350 congress seats it is strong enough to be able to govern alone. Yet the government that it has thrown up contains no fewer than six ministers of the previous cabinet, some of them, like Mr. Suarez himself, long-time Franco-servers.

But Mr. Suarez has made some important changes. The despised Ministry of Information and Tourism — the "censorship" department — has disappeared. The three cabinet-rank chiefs of staff have been replaced by a single defence minister.

Mr. Suarez has created more posts to deal with the economy and staffed some of them with technocrats. Finally, to give his government a conciliatory and liberal look he has given a handful of minor posts to rightwing social democrats and committed opponents of the regime.

For the left it was an ideal vote. With serious and highly contentious issues, notably the economy and regional autonomy, impossible to stave off any longer, the Socialists prefer to stay out of government and let the Centrists take controversial measures.

While Mr. Suarez intends to see his Centrist alliance become a single party and rule for a full four-year term, the Socialists will press for new elections as soon as a new constitution has been settled.

They hope to sweep into power to begin in earnest the task of reforming Spain's hierarchical and social and economic structure.

**FOR THE SAKE OF CLARIFICATION**  
We regret that in the article entitled "Cancer-free Hunza on p. 2 of yesterday's paper some confusion was created by the Gemin report as to the exact status of the area in question. The Hunza lies within the legal borders of the state of Pakistan.

## An African battle on Arab soil

The military adventures taking place since Thursday between Egypt and Libya cannot be attributed to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The combatants have chosen, however inappropriately given the current crucial state of Middle East affairs, to ignore the disarray into which they are plunging the Arabs. This will certainly not detract from the public relations success of Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's visit to Washington.

The roots of the conflict appear to lie in the power struggle for Africa. The ideological struggle on that continent now being played out by Libya and Egypt includes the Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, the Eritrean Liberation Front, Chad and the Chad liberation front.

The struggle for control of the Horn of Africa has been transposed to the Western Desert. Sudan is in a military alliance with Egypt, whose armed forces in turn are bankrolled by Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states. None of these are particularly enamoured with the ideology of Ethiopia. Like all Arab states with the notable exception of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Libya, these allies support the Eritrean Liberation Front. Somalia's relations with the Soviet Union, despite denials, must surely have cooled in recent months particularly with Somali leaders now assiduously courting the economically strong and politically moderate Arab governments.

Col. Qadhafi, since he construed similarities of ideology in Islam and Marxism, has become committed to Soviet policy in Africa. He has also laid claim to the Tibesti mountains, south of the Libyan Jamahiriyah border with Chad, which while geologically and archaeologically interesting would be of no importance but for the idea that the barren slopes contain uranium deposits.

Should Qadhafi ever get round to mining these deposits one can be sure it would not be the United States who would be given the chance to utilise them.

How unfortunate that Muammer Qadhafi, who aspires to the ideological mantle of Gamal Abdel Nasser and Anwar Sadat who has inherited the leadership of the Egyptian people should have strayed so far from the path of Arab unity charted by the late Egyptian president.

It will be a long and hard road the Libyans and Egyptians will have to follow to overcome the bitterness this last week has brutally exposed. But it is a road that must be followed.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Saturday commented on the Egyptian-Libyan armed clash and on the Israeli position towards peace in the light of the promise of further American arms supplies.

AL SHA'B said that whatever are the reasons which led to the Egyptian-Libyan armed clash these reasons cannot justify what had happened.

The paper added that it does not want to go into the political differences between the two mentioned countries, which still maintain strong and unsevered unity ties with Syria, but that the national ties between the two people and the two armies require them instead to fight together against the common enemy.

Whatever are the justifications, the paper said, one cannot but hold both countries responsible for such a historical error which has led, to a virtual state of war.

The paper added that at this stage the Arabs must overcome their differences and must confront the Israeli occupation. This armed clash on common Arab frontiers, the paper concluded, is a proof for the need of an Arab summit conference to convene.

AL RA'I said that it is for certain that the Israeli official position, as delivered by Mr. Menachem Begin to President Carter, is that of retaining the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while agreeing to give in to concessions in Sinai and the Golan Heights. The Israeli pretext for such a position is that withdrawing from the West Bank means that their cities and settlements would always be "threatened by Arab countries."

The paper said that this pretext is invalid for two reasons: (1) From the creation of Israel until the 1967 war it was always Israel that broke the cease-fire. Thus Israel's demand for security assurances is

untenable given, especially, that Israel possesses a vast military potential.

(2) Israel justifies the 1967 war by saying that it was a "pre-emptive war" waged for reasons of Israeli security. Israel forgets to mention that the 1967 war was a war of expansion. International security assurances should be asked for by the Arabs.

The paper concluded that the world deplores apartheid and condemns the aggressiveness which threatens world peace but is silent about Israeli aggression because International Zionism has managed to find an acceptable place for itself in the Western World.

AL DUSTOUR said that it is difficult to explain the American decision to supply Israel with more arms and it is difficult to explain the agreement to set up a joint American-Israeli industry for manufacturing an advanced tank, in the light of negotiations to agree on a final date for the reconvening of the Geneva conference and in the light of the vital differences between the views of President Carter and Mr. Begin.

The paper added that the American theory was that supplying Israel with arms would make it more flexible towards accepting peace. Such a theory was invalidated when President Carter found himself facing an increasingly hard-line Israeli policy. The paper posed the question: What did happen that made President Carter follow previous American policy of supplying Israel with more arms and permitting American technological participation in manufacturing Israeli weapons?

The paper concluded that such an American policy could only encourage the right-wing Israeli leaders to be more intransigent, thus making peace more difficult to achieve.





**GOING INTO THE PAST** -- A picture of King Abdullah and the actual pistol with which he was assassinated in Al Aqsa mosque in 1951 star at a display at the Monument to the Unknown Soldier. The huge monument near Al Hussein Youth City will be opened Monday by His Majesty King Hussein. It was built to commemorate the soldiers who have fallen since Sherif Hussein initiated the Arab revolt in 1916 against the Turks, and in particular those who have fallen in the fight against Zionism. The opening coincides with the 61st anniversary of the start of the Arab revolt.

#### ILO deputy head

#### meets Prince Hassan

AMMAN (JNA). — The Assistant Director General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Mr. Saleh Burqan, Saturday briefed Prince Hassan on the steps adopted by the organisation to implement the Crown Prince's suggestion to create a labour compensatory facility, which was put forward at the ILO meeting in Switzerland last month.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni.

#### New ambassador leaves for Moscow

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's newly accredited Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr. Hani Khasawneh, left for Moscow Saturday morning to assume his new responsibilities.

In a press statement prior to his departure, he said he had met with His Majesty King Hussein, who told him to convey his warmest greetings to the Soviet people and Jordan's appreciation of the Soviet Union's position on the Middle East.

Dr. Khasawneh also met

with Prime Minister Mudar Baran.

He was seen off at the airport by the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Amman and Soviet embassy staff here.

## Trade with Hungary and Bulgaria in for boost

AMMAN (JNA). — Trade agreements were signed with Hungary and Bulgaria, Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani stated on his return Friday night after an eight-day official visit to these countries.

The minister said an agreement was signed between Jordan and Bulgaria to boost trade between the two countries.

He added that Bulgaria would buy 150,000 tons of phosphates during the remainder of this year and 300,000 tons in 1978.

The minister pointed out that the agreement provided for the setting up of joint industrial projects in the construction and mining fields.

A protocol was also signed with Hungary to offset the deficit in the trade balance.

Dr. Dajani added that Bulgaria had agreed to buy shipments of phosphates during the remainder of this year and then boost imports in 1978.

The Hungarian side, the minister noted, had agreed to establish joint projects and participate in a number of development projects, especially in the agricultural and electricity fields, as well as in supplying port equipment.

## IDB starts survey on small-scale industries

AMMAN (J.T.). — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB), supported by the World Bank, has initiated a field survey on small-scale and handicraft industries in Jordan in 1976.

The survey, to be conducted in cooperation with the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Jordan and the Statistics Department, will define the factors restricting industrial activity by small-scale entrepreneurs.

Such factors include a shortage of capital for purchasing modern machinery and equipment, difficulties in obtaining raw materials, inadequate marketing arrangements, lack of managerial and labour expertise, inefficient techniques and underutilisation of equipment.

The bank set up a special division in 1975 -- the Small-scale Industries and Handicrafts Fund -- to extend credit and advisory services to this sector.

This fund helped the small-scale entrepreneur escape the clutches of the greedy middleman or moneylender, whom he had to rely on due to the often strict conditions imposed by the existing credit institutions.

Since its inception, the fund has extended 222 loans totalling JD 340,000. Of these, 84 loans totalling JD 143,650 were for carpentry; 34 at JD 29,570 for tailoring; and the balance of JD 166,780 for 18 different industries.

## Information team leaves for Tunisia

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian delegation to the Permanent Arab Information Committee left here for Tunisia Saturday morning to participate in its meeting there July 26.

Delegation head Peter Salah, advisor at the Ministry of Information, said before his departure that the meeting will discuss an Arab code of honour for the information field, coordination and development of information ties among Arab and African countries and co-operation in the television, radio and press fields.

Delegates will study an Arab information programme to be implemented in 1980 and information plan for Latin America, Mr. Salah stated.

Conferees will also study the

possibility of opening new information bureaux affiliated to the Arab League in a number of Asian, African and European states.

#### NATION MARKS ARAB RENAISSANCE DAY MONDAY

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Baran Saturday issued a communique declaring Monday, July 25 an official holiday on the occasion of Arab Renaissance Day, which commemorates the start of Sherif Hussein's uprising against the Turks in 1916.

#### JAZZ

On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee, the well-known Allotria Band from Munich specialising in Dixieland jazz has been invited by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany to Jordan.

#### Performances:

July 25 9.30 p.m.

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July 26 2.30 p.m.

Concert at the University of Jordan in front of the restaurant

July 26 8.00 p.m.

Outdoor jazz night in cooperation with Haya Arts Centre at Haya Arts Centre.

Entrance free.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 1952 revolution.


\* AMMAN. — International Civil Aviation Organisation Secretary General Dr. Assad Kotaite arrives here Monday on a three-day visit for talks with officials at the Civil Aviation Department.

\* AMMAN. — Amman Municipality has decided to name Granada Park, near the Professional Complex in Shmeisani, after the late Queen Aliya.

The Young Women's Moslem Association requests all those who bought tickets for a dinner to be held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel under the patronage of His Excellency the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany on July 22 to contact the banqueting manager at the hotel — tel. 41361, ext. 5 — for reservations.

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# PLO is admitted as full member in ECWA

GENEVA, July 23 (R). — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) yesterday became the first non-state to become a full member of a United Nations body when it was accepted into the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA).

The U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), of which ECWA is a subsidiary body voted by 27 votes to 11 with 12 abstentions to accept the PLO into ECWA.

United States ECOSOC delegate Melissa Wells told the council before the vote that the move "would complicate Middle East peace efforts."

Israeli U.N. envoy Theodor Meron, attending the ECOSOC meeting as an observer, attacked the acceptance of the PLO into ECWA as "a clear breach of the charter and of the law of the United Nations."

The council was "opening Pandora's box to all future claimants," Mr. Meron said. By adopting the resolution, ECOSOC was "introducing a self-destructive mechanism which will have a tragic impact on the role of the United Nations and on its international standing," the Israeli envoy said.

The resolution, introduced by Pakistan, was voted through mainly by Arab, African and East European countries. The United States and the West European nations opposed it.

ECWA is one of several regional bodies answerable to ECOSOC, which in turn breaks the ground for the U.N. annual general assembly. The ECOSOC resolution amended ECWA's terms of reference, which until now had allowed only U.N. member states to join.

The resolution said: "The

members of the commission (ECWA) shall consist of the states members of the United Nations situated in western Asia, which used to call on the services of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

"Future applications for membership... shall be decided upon by the council upon the recommendation of the commission."

## Carter studies idea of Latin American canal

NEW ORLEANS, July 23 (R). — President Carter said yesterday he was studying a report drawn up for the late President Lyndon Johnson before deciding whether a new sea-level canal should be built in Central America.

After inspecting an offshore oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico, he told reporters that a new canal could serve large cargo ships and tankers unable to navigate the Panama Canal and could be used to transport oil from Alaska to the U.S. East Coast.

The president's disclosure went further than a statement he made in Mississippi Thursday night that a new canal might be needed.

Mr. Carter said the comprehensive document he was studying, written during President Johnson's administration in the 1960s, reported that the best location for a new canal would be a little further north than the present waterway in Panama.

The president said he had decided to go into the matter because two new factors had emerged since President Johnson was in office.

Panama was disputing over whether there should be any change in U.S. control over the waterway, he said.

The other would be the need to ship Alaskan oil and natural gas to the middle west and eastern states if a pipeline from California could not be built.

The president said the cost of constructing a new Panama Canal, as estimated in the Johnson study, was \$7 billion "and that was considered to be shocking and exorbitant."

"But we have just spent \$8 billion on the oil pipeline from Alaska and now we are considering the construction of a natural gas pipeline (from Alaska) that would cost some \$12 billion," he said.

"So a new sea-level canal would not be unreasonable, when compared with other alternative transmission facilities," he added.

The president's comments came as conservatives in the U.S. Congress began an effort to block a treaty that would hand over operation of the present canal to the government of Panama.

Mr. Carter's visit to the oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico was a way of stressing America's need to lessen its dependence on foreign oil.

## Oil deposit discovered off Senegal

DAKAR, Senegal, July 23 (AFP). — A 100 million ton oil deposit has been discovered off southern Senegal, Industrial Development Minister Louis Alexendrenne announced here yesterday.

He also told a cabinet meeting that a natural gas deposit, 40 kms. from here, would be tapped next year to supply 30,000 tons of fuel to a power station.

He added however that there were some technical difficulties involved in the profitable exploitation of the oil field.

Offshore oil prospecting is now continuing, 50 kms. from here along the coastal area north of the town of Kayar, the minister said.



PRE-ISLAMIC BUSTS FROM YEMEN RESTORED IN MAINZ -- Metal scrapers scarcely larger than a fingernail are here seen being used to remove caked desert sand from the bronze busts of two Arabian kings found in Yemen and entrusted to the restoration department of the Romisches Germanisches Zentralmuseum in Mainz, Germany. The busts, broken up into dozens of fragments, were discovered by archaeologist Dr. Konrad Weidemann on a recent expedition to the Arabian peninsula. They are the first pre-Islamic bronze busts to be found in this part of the world and will portray descendants of the legendary Queen of Sheba. Restoration work is being financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the busts will subsequently be returned to Sana'a, the capital of North Yemen.

## Concorde demonstrators' invasion of French T.V. sparks public uproar

PARIS, July 23 (AFP). — A public uproar was unleashed in political quarters here yesterday by an incident Thursday night in which 50-odd aircraft industry workers forced their way into a television newsroom in a move to back "Concorde".

Spokesmen of groups belonging to the government majority sharply denounced the "commando-style" action by a group of militant communists and trade unionists who sought to persuade T.V. newsreader Roger Gicquel to read a message backing the Franco-British supersonic transport in his evening news cast.

Interior Minister Christian Bonnet said that the communists had "shown their true colours."

A Communist Party spokesman argued that the action was perfectly justified because freedom of information implied that "workers should be given the means of expressing themselves. By suspending the news cast, the T.V. network had 'denied the workers the right to explain themselves', party Political Bureau member Claude Popereau said.

The prime minister's office, which ordered an inquiry into the incident, described it as an "intolerable infringement on the freedom of information."

## Japan plans to raise uranium, oil stockpiles

TOKYO, July 23 (AFP). — In an effort to hold down Japan's foreign exchange reserves, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to step up oil and uranium stockpiling.

Ministry officials said the plans are also designed to help invigorate economic activity and ensure stable supplies of energy.

Japan is building up oil reserves under special legislation calling for a 90-day supply by March 31, 1980.

The reserves stood at 77 days supply at the end of fiscal 1976. MITI plans to boost the stocks to 80 days during the current fiscal year, ending March next year.

For this purpose, MITI will import 4,250,000 tons of crude oil, equivalent to six days supply, during fiscal 1977 on an emergency basis irrespective of the reserve target. Japan has storage tanks capable of containing 85 million tons but the tanks currently have oil amounting to only 50-60 per cent of their capacity, leaving ample room for the planned additional imports.

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# Carter's administration approves sale of 7 AWACS planes to Iran

WASHINGTON, July 23 (R). — The Carter administration yesterday described as acceptable the security risks associated with the planned sale of seven advanced radar planes to Iran.

But faced with fears that it might fall into unfriendly hands, administration witnesses told a Senate hearing the plane would be stripped of some of its most sophisticated equipment, notably the latest version of a communications scrambler called the "crypto".

Members of Congress are seeking to block the \$1.2 billion sale on the grounds of alleged security risks, possible inability of the Iranians to handle the sophisticated equipment and the danger of adding fuel to an arms race in the region.

They have until Aug. 5 to bar the sale by a majority vote of both the Senate and House.

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Foreign Assistance Subcommittee that although there was risk in transferring any weapons system overseas, "We believe that United States equipment will be as effectively protected in Iran as in any friendly or allied country."

At a closed session of the committee earlier, the security risks of the proposed AWACS plane sale had been assessed by Central Intelligence Agency Director Stansfield Turner.

At the open session, Mr. Erich von Marbo, acting Director of the Defence Security Assistance Agency, said in testifying for the Defence Department: "We consider the security implications and risk. We find that risk is acceptable and can be dealt with."

When he said Iran would not be given the "crypto" device, which is being fitted to U.S. Air Force versions of the AWACS, an air force officer sitting behind him displayed for committee members a two-foot high black box for a few seconds before carefully returning it to a white canvas bag.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, the Minnesota Democrat who heads the subcommittee, said he was disturbed that "every time

the Shah says he wants to buy some sophisticated weapon, we say yes."

He questioned why Iran needed what he called the most advanced technological air defence system ever known.

Mr. von Marbo said that Iran perceived a threat from Iraq and also from the Soviet Union, which supplied Iraqi forces.

Of the half-dozen senators at the hearing, only Sen. John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat, came out firmly in favour of the sale, asserting: "I look at this as strictly a self-interest thing from our end."

A principal opponent of the sale, Sen. John Culver of Iowa, a member of the Armed Services Committee, said even removal of the most advanced equipment from the radar surveillance plane did not fundamentally change the intelligence problems posed by the possible defection of a pilot or a hijacking.

The witnesses took issue with a congressional report which said alternatives to the AWACS system were barred from consideration.

They said the Iranian government reviewed the possibility of buying the navy's E-2C Hawkeye but decided against it. In addition, a completely ground-based radar system would be unsuitable and more expensive because of Iran's terrain and climate.

CIA Director Turner told reporters after meeting the committee that he had not taken a position for or against the AWACS sale, but had merely given an objective assessment of the risks involved.

## CANADA PLANS GAS PIPELINE

CALGARY, Canada, July 23 (AFP). — The Petro Canada and Alberta Gas Trunk Line Companies announced plans for a 1,170 kms. gas pipeline between Montreal and Halifax (Nova Scotia). Cost is estimated at \$550 million, but the two firms cannot start the pipeline without approval from the energy and conservation authorities. Under the present plan, the pipeline would come into use sometime in 1982.

## Arab-Latin American Bank is founded

BUENOS AIRES, July 23 (R). — The National Development Bank (BA) announced the creation in Madrid of the Arab-Latin American Bank (Arlabank), of which Banade is one of its founders.

Rodolfo Lamas de la Serna and Carlos Furlotti, members of BANADE's Board of Directors, said they had just travelled to Madrid to sign the constitution agreement for Arlabank, whose \$100 million capital will be supplied by banks from Kuwait, Libya, Spain, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru and Argentina (BANADE).

Lim. Peru's capital, will be the head office of Arlabank, whose operations are expected to start before year-end, de la Serna said.

Arlabank's Buenos Aires branch is expected to be opened shortly, to attend to transactions of "southern cone" Latin American countries, he added.

## KLM agrees Oil tanker burns to help PIA in U.S. waters computerise

KARACHI, July 23 (AFP). — The Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) will help the Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) to make its passenger reservations by computer within two years under an agreement signed here Thursday.

KLM will provide management services, training facilities and expertise to enable PIA to operate a fully-fledged automated reservation system.

The project will cost about \$9 million and cover all PIA's traffic network, dealing with more than 2 million passengers per year.

The agreement was signed by PIA's chairman, Air Marshal Nur Khan and G.J. De Wit, Senior Vice President of KLM.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23 (R). — A Greek tanker, laden with 50,000 tons of Saudi Arabian oil, burned out of control for six hours today before fire fighting boats contained the blaze, harbor police here said.

The 25,477-ton Dauntless Colocotronis continued to burn at mid-stream in the Mississippi River, where it had been towed. But officials said the blaze was now under control and no longer a threat to the ship's highly flammable cargo.

The 35-man crew abandoned ship shortly after the fire started while the vessel was berthing at the Tennessee Oil Company's wharf. No injuries were reported.

The fire was reported to have started in a pump room and spread to the engine room.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Tunisian minister ends Algerian visit

\* ALGIERS, July 23 (R). — Tunisian Interior Minister Tahar Belkhouja left here yesterday after a week-long visit to Algeria which underlined a new boost in cooperation between the two neighbouring countries. Mr. Belkhouja said the recent agreement on the building of a gas pipeline between Algeria and Italy, through Tunisia, would provide new opportunities. Mr. Belkhouja also said his country was interested in the issue of Western Sahara, but wished to avoid any further complication.

### Hungary plans Danube-Tisza canal

\* BUDAPEST, July 23 (AFP). — Hungary is planning to build a 120 km. canal linking the Danube and Tisza rivers with the Rhine and the Main. It was announced Thursday. The project would cost 15,000,000 forints (about \$750,000). The canal would enable riverside farm cooperatives to thrive and would be very useful for transport purposes.

## THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Ettenson

### URBAN STORY

By Maure E. Jacobson

- 1 Turtles  
6 Apple genus  
11 Daughter of  
Tantalus  
16 Before  
21 Of a hip  
bone  
22 Goddess of  
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23 Ind. state  
24 Clement or  
Marianne  
25 Paris  
26 New York  
27 Stucco  
30 West Indian  
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- 84 Sword's  
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87 More modest  
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- 14 Baseball  
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54 Secular  
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60 Knot up  
61 Creative  
62 Goshawk  
63 Remorse  
64 Diving duck  
65 Fly or gold  
66 "cock  
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67 Before mark  
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### Diagramless

17 X 17, by Jody Lett

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34 Prohibition  
35 Hog genus  
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37 Growing out  
38 Animal  
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- 40 Camp bed  
41 Selves  
42 Singing  
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43 Ma. Fabray,  
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45 Channel  
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52 Rich cake  
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- 4 Deceptive  
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37 Source of  
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42 Safe sign  
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44 Branches  
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### CRYPTOGRAMS

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EUGD UY UWJ SNYDXSUUL. —By Robt Dew

2. DAMED MAUFOL BIND RIM NOAMED MAUON

OADDOL BAFFOL. —By Lyle H. Jones

3. TUNPAL BEBOGN BGOEDG KNUDEG CREIG

TUSALGIESK BURPS. —By Frederick W. Chance

4. YOUNGSTR PHAGI LTHSUY PIPHTL COUNT

CT PHUNN APT URYOTP. —By Barbara J. Rugg

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Supposing Tony Galante had been adopted by Penny Singleton, would he be "Two-ton" Singleton?
2. Have you learned something useful today, or did you merely vegetate?
3. If smoke and fog make a mess, do smoke and fog make a mess?
4. Arty cheer cheered on dry articles.



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1977

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Along with some delays in effect today there is an influence which indicates you have good judgment in considering a plan of action for the future. Follow intellectual pursuits.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Schedule your time properly so that you can handle an important matter. Allow time for a creative activity.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Don't permit some outsider and a family tie to come together today or there could be a very serious argument.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Focus your thoughts on personal aims today. Show others that your judgment is good and your ideas are practical.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Don't neglect religious studies early in the day. Later an expert gives good advice, so be sure to follow it.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** A good day to please others and be less concerned with personal aims. Avoid one who talks too much. Be wary of outsiders.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Attend services that are inspiring early in the day. Take time to engage in your favorite hobby with congenials.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Don't try to combine business and pleasure now or you could find trouble. A new idea can bring advancement in the days ahead.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Try to maintain poise over some annoying situation. Pleasing a close tie by being more affectionate is easy now.

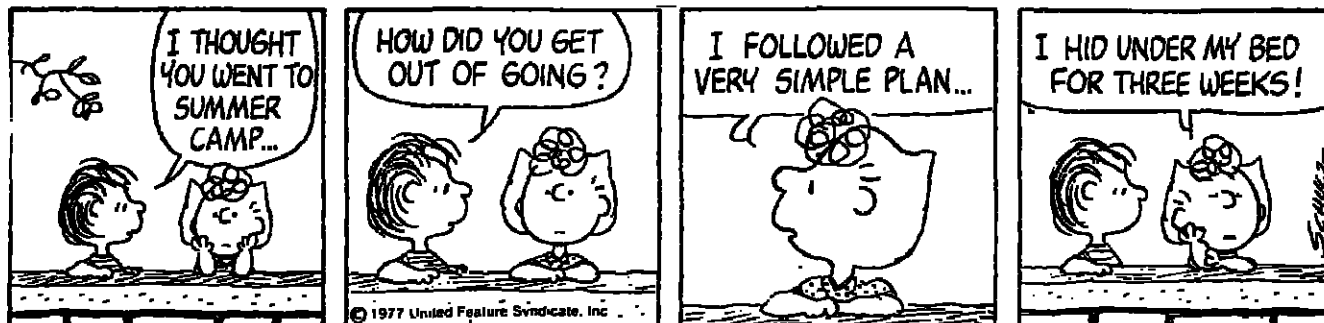
**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Don't let a private worry interfere with your state of well-being. Make long-range plans for the days ahead.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Schedule your time wisely so that you can keep promises and also handle own affairs. Relax at home tonight.

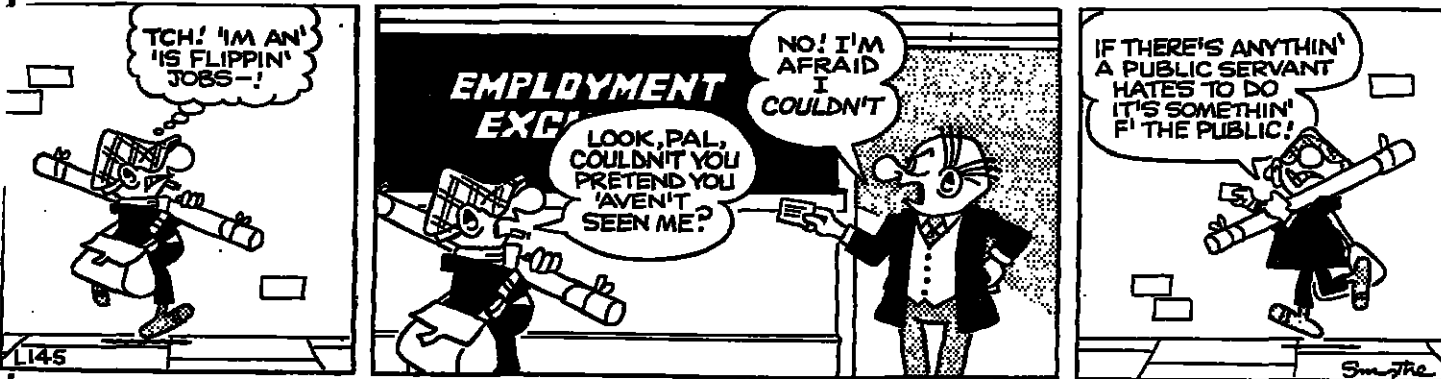
**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Don't vent your ire on a less fortunate person. Show compassion instead. Strive for increased harmony in the home.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Contact a clever person who can help you solve a perplexing problem. Make plans to have greater income in the days ahead.

## PEANUTS



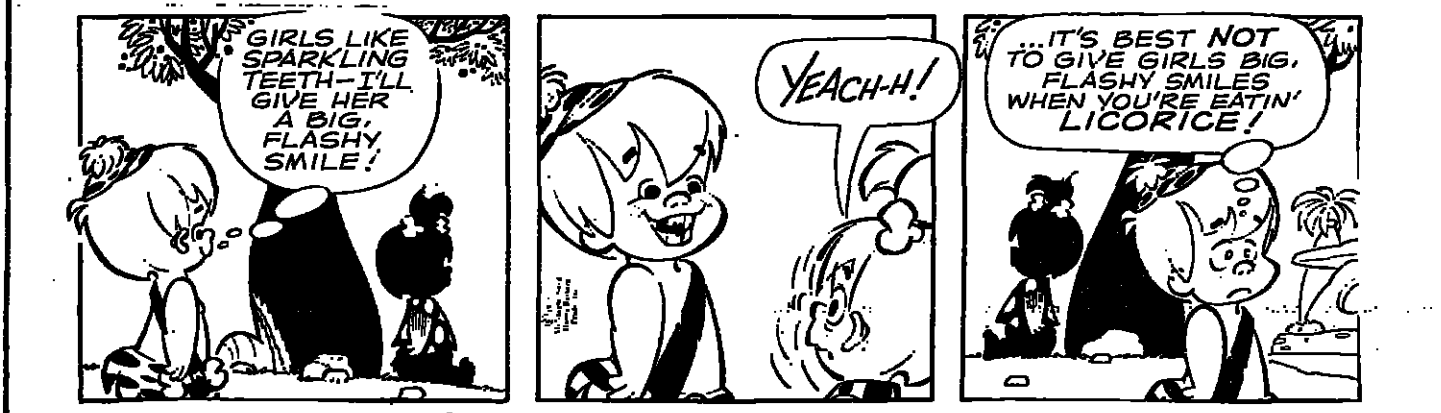
## ANDY GAPP



## MUTT &amp; JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



## THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



## PROVERB

Truth can prevail against the slyest of arguments.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		BBC RADIO		AMMAN AIRPORT		
Channel 1 & 2:		10:15 Arabic series	06:00 News Review	12:30 World Service Short	Arrivals:	Departures:
6:00 Quran		06:05 New Ideas	12:45 World Service Short	8:15 Damascus (SAA)	7:00 Damascus (SAA)	7:00 Damascus (SAA)
6:05 Cartoons		06:10 Book Club	12:45 World Service Short	7:30 Cairo (CA)	8:45 Beirut (DEA)	8:45 Beirut (DEA)
7:30 The Waltons		06:15 Songs of Souda	12:45 World Service Short	8:15 Beirut (DEA)	8:45 Beirut (DEA)	8:45 Beirut (DEA)
8:00 News in Arabic		06:20 News	12:45 World Service Short	8:45 Riyadh (SDI)	9:00 Frankfurt	9:00 Frankfurt
		06:25 Letter from America	12:45 World Service Short	8:15 Beirut (DEA)	8:30 Larnaca, Athens	8:30 Larnaca, Athens
		06:30 News Review	12:45 World Service Short	11:15 Doha, Kuwait (RA)	11:20 Riyadh (SDI)	11:20 Riyadh (SDI)
		06:35 Sarah Ward Requests	12:45 World Service Short	12:30 Baghdad (IA)	12:00 Cairo	12:00 Cairo
		06:40 News	12:45 World Service Short	11:45 Kuwait (LAC)	12:10 London (RA)	12:10 London (RA)
		06:45 Our own correspondents	12:45 World Service Short	14:25 Dubai, Bahrain (GA)	12:30 Baghdad (IA)	12:30 Baghdad (IA)
		06:50 Song of Souda	12:45 World Service Short	18:00 London	12:45 Kuwait (CA)	12:45 Kuwait (CA)
		06:55 Time Out	12:45 World Service Short	17:15 Amman, Brussels, Geneva	16:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi	16:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi
		07:00 News Reflections	12:45 World Service Short			
		07:05 World Radio Club	12:45 World Service Short			
		07:10 The Woman's Voice	12:45 World Service Short			
		07:15 News Review	12:45 World Service Short			
		07:20 Sports Review	12:45 World Service Short			
		07:25 Three's a Crowd	12:45 World Service Short			
		07:30 Sunday Service	12:45 World Service Short			
		07:35 News	12:45 World Service Short			
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		25:40 News summary	12:45 World Service Short			
		25:45 Pop music	12:45 World Service Short			
		25:50 News summary	12:45 World Service Short			
		25:55 Pop music	12:45 World Service Short			
		26:00 News summary	12:45 World Service Short			
		26:05 Pop music	12:45 World Service Short			
		26:10 News summary	12:45 World Service Short			
		26:15 Pop music	12:45 World Service Short			
		26:20 News summary				



## In National Day amnesty

## Polish authorities release dissidents

WARSAW, July 23 (R). — Polish authorities today freed all the nine political dissidents it had been holding since May, and a least one of five workers serving jail terms after last year's food price riots, dissident sources said.

A senior justice official told a member of the dissident Workers' Defence Committee (WDC) that all five workers were being released today along with the nine dissidents

as part of a National Day amnesty. The sources confirmed that the nine were now all out of jail and that one worker had been seen at liberty. They had not so far heard from the other four workers.

Prof. Edward Lipinski, a prominent figure in the WDC, told Western correspondents that, according to a senior official of the prosecutor general's office, all nine of a group

of dissidents arrested two months ago were being released, along with the last five workers still held following last summer's riots.

One of those freed was the WDC spokesman, historian Jacek Kuron, who confirmed to reporters that at least two other dissidents and one worker had also been released and he had spoken to them outside a Warsaw jail.

Prof. Lipinski said the official at the prosecutor's office Mr. Witold Rozwens, told him that the 14 people were being released as part of a National Day amnesty.

Mr. Kuron said he had been given a document stating that all charges against him had been dropped.

The nine dissidents, who comprised five members of the WDC and four of the group's supporters, were charged with contacting hostile foreign centres and with defaming Poland.

It appeared that the charges had been dropped against all of them, as well as against two other dissidents who were freed from jail last month on health grounds.

The 11 were arrested in May in connection with student demonstrations in Krakow which the official press accused them of instigating.

## Millions of Chinese cheer Teng's return

PEKING, July 23 (R). — China today hailed Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's return from political exile by mobilising millions of people and staging noisy street parades through major cities.

A photograph of Mr. Teng, 73, was published on the front page of the People's Daily and his name was painted up in thousands of wall posters.

A year ago, Mr. Teng was branded a "capitalist roader" and one of the "three great enemies of Maoism." Today he was again third in the Chinese leadership after Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Defence Minister Yeh Chien-ying.

His comeback was sealed last night when an official communiqué announced that the Central Committee had awarded him all his former posts and expelled his radical opponents, the so-called "gang of four", from the Communist Party.

In Peking hundreds of thousands of people trooped cheerfully through torrential rain cheering the final humiliation of the radicals who twice brought about Mr. Teng's downfall. He was first purged during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s.

In an editorial, the People's Daily declared that after the bitter power struggles of 1976, the Chinese Communist Party now had "a more or less stable group (of leaders) composed of the most authoritative, influential and experienced members."

Predictably it blamed the radicals -- among them Mao Tse-tung's widow Mme Chiang Ching -- for last year's political crisis, stating they had now been swept onto the "garbage heap of history."

The People's Daily predicted that the forthcoming 11th Communist Party Congress would have far-reaching repercussions at home and abroad.

The congress will revise the party Constitution, elect a new Central Committee and decide numerous top appointments, finally settling the composition of China's post-Mao administration.

## Pennsylvanian floods bring fear of health hazards

JOHNSTOWN, Pennsylvania, July 23 (R). — Authorities were today checking for health hazards following floods which hit the Johnstown area, killing at least 48 people and making 50,000 homeless.

As officials checked for impure water and other health dangers, relief organisers ran into difficulties because communications were cut in Wednesday's flooding.

The floods after a nine-hour thunderstorm sent torrents of water from burst dams and overflowing streams surging through the town and neighbouring communities, smashing homes.

Damage was put at \$200 million.

Martial law was lifted yesterday after police had made several arrests for looting. But the police were hampered by the loss of all their patrol cars in the flood.

Police said the death toll in the disaster was still uncertain.

A police spokesman said: "We aren't accepting any count until the bodies are actually brought into the morgue. But we do expect the toll to increase. Bodies are being found in the debris and it looks like it will be a very long process before we arrive at a final toll."

The floods were the 19th to hit Johnstown in its 187-year history.

They were the worst since an 1889 flood claimed 2,200 lives.

"The devastation defies description. It's just unbelievable," the police spokesman said.

Although there was no accurate count of those still missing, officials said between 40 and 60 people were still missing from the tiny community of Tannerville alone.

Tannerville was where the Laurel Hill Dam burst early on Wednesday, sending a wall of water crashing down on homes with battering-ram force.

## On Mediterranean pollution...

MONTE CARLO, July 23 (R). — Typhoid, dysentery, cholera and gastro-enteritis as well as sewage, oil and industrial waste have been lurking in the Mediterranean. But, a scientific conference concluded yesterday, the sea is not dead or even dying.

"Our findings from 18 months of monitoring pollution provoke neither over-optimistic enthusiasm nor doomsday pessimism," said Dr. Stephan Keckes, a Yugoslav marine biologist and chairman of the five-day conference of biologists, oceanographers and other scientists discussing Mediterranean pollution.

According to papers presented at the meeting, water-borne diseases implanted in the Mediterranean include typhoid, dysentery, food poisoning and gastro-enteritis.

"Cholera originating from Asia has taken up residence in the Mediterranean, where it seems entrenched," added World Health Organisation scientist Dr. Richard Helmer.

## Sri Lanka's new leader names cabinet after landslide victory

COLOMBO, July 23 (Agencies) — Sri Lanka's new Prime Minister, Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, today named his cabinet, which includes one woman.

President William Gopallawa swore in the premier and 20 ministers this afternoon.

Mr. Jayewardene, 70, whose United National Party (UNP) won a landslide victory in Thursday's general elections took his oath of office before the president earlier today.

The UNP won the largest majority ever by any Sri Lankan government, inflicting a crushing defeat on former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Freedom Party.

Mr. Jayewardene, who returned earlier today after a two-hour spell of work at the prime minister's office, told cheering crowds near his house:

"I was elected on your popular vote as prime minister of the entire nation. My cabinet, which will be sworn in this afternoon, will also represent the entire nation."

"I have already begun work tackling the problems that face the country and frustrate you also. Please follow my example and get down to your own work."

The large crowd took his advice and slowly dispersed.

Mr. Jayewardene is expected to continue the foreign policies of his predecessor Sirimavo Bandaranaike, though

he is likely to be more pro-Western.

Mr. Jayewardene, an anti-Marxist, pledged during the campaign before last Thursday's election to keep Sri Lanka on the path of non-alignment.

But observers here foresee greater ties with the West stemming from the creation of a planned free trade area on the Singapore model.

Mr. Jayewardene explained that the purpose of this is to attract foreign investment.

Mr. Jayewardene is however expected to act in a lower key than his predecessor as president of the non-aligned movement, a post he holds until Cuba assumes the presidency next year.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was criticised for making too many foreign trips.

Relations between Sri Lanka and India are expected to remain good under the two new heads of government: Mr. Jayewardene is as close a friend of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai as Mrs. Bandaranaike was of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Jayewardene has announced Sri Lanka would seek to join the five-nation Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), provided the association has no political aims.

The UNP won 85 per cent of the seats in the new 168 member parliament in the general elections but under a constitutional provision it had

to wait until all results were declared before being sworn in by President Gopallawa.

The last result, from a sprawling constituency in the lush tea growing areas of Sri Lanka's central hill country, came in only late this morning.

The final result showed the UNP had won 139 seats against eight for former Mrs. Bandaranaike's Freedom Party and 17 for the separatist Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).

One seat has been won by an independent and one by the Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC).

Two seats will be filled at a by-election following postponement of polling in a dual Member Constituency.

Mr. Jayewardene told reporters after his party established a commanding lead yesterday that his government's first priority would be to bring down the price of food and other essential consumer items and revive the economy.

The Sri Lankan election results followed the pattern of the Indian general elections in March -- when the Janata Party was swept to power -- except in one important detail.

Both Mrs. Bandaranaike and her young son Anura, 23, won seats while both the former Mrs. Gandhi and her younger son, Sanjay, 30, were defeated.

## The man who toppled Mrs. Bandaranaike plans to head both state, government

COLOMBO, July 23 (R). — Mr. Junius Richard Jayewardene, whose United National Party (UNP) yesterday won the Sri Lankan general election outright, has said he plans to become the country's first president as head of both state and government.

On Wednesday Mr. Jayewardene, who was Finance Minister from 1947 to 1952, and from 1952 to 1953, said he planned to introduce a presidential system of government if his party won power.

The 70-year-old UNP leader described his system, which would have a president, a prime minister, and a cabinet, as a blend of the American and British styles of government.

Mr. Jayewardene, who said he would be the first president as an interim measure, said future presidents would be elected directly by the people.

Mr. Jayewardene was one of the founder members of the UNP, which was formed 31 years ago as a social democratic party.

The UNP has long been regarded by its political opponents as a movement of rich land-owners who are devoted to capitalism and out of touch with the working class.

"Today UNP is a poor man's party which will be as radical as any party can be without violence," said Mr. Jayewardene.

In its election manifesto, Mr. Jayewardene pledged to guarantee to the people their fundamental rights, re-establishing the independence of the press and the judiciary by freeing it from political control and interference.

His parliamentary career began in 1943 when he won a seat in the State Council -- representing Kelaniya Constituency on the city's northern outskirts.

In 1947, when the first election took place under the new Constitution for the first parliament, he again won the Kelaniya seat and was appointed by the then Prime Minister Stephen Senanayake as finance minister.

The portfolio was one of the most important in the cabinet.

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In 1970 the UNP suffered its most humiliating election defeat when Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's leftist Freedom Party and her partners won a resounding two-thirds majority in the 151-member State Assembly.

He was elected party leader in 1973 following the death of Mr. Dudley Senanayake.

Today Mr. Jayewardene is considered as the country's most brilliant political strategist and tactician. He is admired by his supporters and feared by his opponents.

He lives with his wife Elna Rupasinghe in Ward Place, Colombo's smart residential area. They also have a country home by the sea in Mirissa about 50 miles south of here.

Their only son, a former Air Ceylon pilot, lives in Australia.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## UAE committee to demarcate borders

\* ABU DHABI, July 23 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan has set up a committee under Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifeh Al Suwaidi to try and settle the federation's land and sea borders with neighbouring states, the semi-official newspaper Al Itihad said here today.

The committee is to report its findings and recommendations to the UAE president, it added. The newspaper did not give any other details. The UAE land borders are still to be finally delineated with all its neighbours, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. The division of the continental shelf between the UAE and these neighbours, as with Iran across the Gulf, is also still to be settled.

## Congress Party stages two walk-outs

\* NEW DELHI, July 23 (R). — India's opposition Congress Party members staged walk-outs from both houses of parliament yesterday during separate stormy debates on the emergency and the treatment of Untouchables. Opposition leader Yeshwantrao Chavan led his group from the Lok Sabha (lower house) as voting began on a strongly-worded resolution deploring what it called the subversion of democratic norms during the 21-month emergency that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed in June 1975. The resolution was adopted. In the Rajya Sabha (upper house), Congress members walked out after demanding a commission of inquiry into an alleged increase in atrocities against Untouchables since the Janata Party government came to power last March. The lower house walk-out was the second in eight days by the Congress. The Rajya Sabha incident was the first of its kind by the party.

## U.S. - S. Korea to discuss troops

\* SEOUL, July 23 (AFP). — U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown arrived in Seoul today for two-day consultations with South Korean government officials on the planned withdrawal of the American ground forces from South Korea. At the airport upon arrival, he reaffirmed the United States' intent to maintain powerful military forces in Korea and throughout the Western Pacific in order to be able to respond promptly and decisively to any armed attack against South Korea in accordance with the U.S.-Korea mutual defence treaty.

## Khrushchev makes comeback on Soviet T.V.

\* MOSCOW, July 23 (R). — Pictures of disgraced former Kremlin chief Nikita Khrushchev, struck from the official historical record after his ouster in 1964, were shown briefly on Soviet television screens yesterday. Mr. Khrushchev, who died in 1971 in comparative obscurity, was shown signing a joint declaration issued at the end of a world Communist conference in Moscow during a documentary programme about the year 1957. The sequence also included several shots of current Communist Party chief and President Leonid Brezhnev at the conference. He was a junior member of the leadership at the time.

## Film about Palestinian "attack" shelved

\* TOKYO, July 23 (R). — A Japanese film distribution has dropped plans to release an American film depicting an imaginary Palestinian attack on the U.S. president, because it has received "threatening postcards", a company spokesman said today. The Toho Company, a major distributor which controls a chain of Japanese cinemas, said it had decided to postpone indefinitely showing of the Universal production "Black Sunday". The film deals with a Palestinian "raid" on an American football stadium while the U.S. president is watching a game there. The Toho spokesman said three "postcards" had been received threatening attacks if the film, due for nationwide release on July 30, were not withdrawn. He said the senders had not been identified. Arab diplomats here also asked the company not to show "Black Sunday" after seeing it at a preview. The Toho Company denied that the film had any political motive, saying it was intended "purely for entertainment".

## Juan Carlos speaks of autonomy for Basques, Catalonians

MADRID, July 23 (R). — King Juan Carlos, opening the first freely-elected Cortes (parliament) in Spain for 40 years, emphasised the importance of the question of regional autonomy for the troubled Basque and Catalan regions.

The 39-year-old monarch said he wanted a constitution "that takes in all the peculiarities of our people and which guarantees their historic and present rights."

The king's statement was taken by many to be a clear

promise that regional autonomy would be soon granted to the two provinces, among the most highly industrialised areas of Spain.

But some Socialists and Nationalist deputies from the Basque country and Catalonia criticised the king for not being more specific.

All parties, including the government, are committed to granting some form of devolution but there is disagreement on the form and how soon it should be introduced.

## After a full year's troubles Soares sure Socialists will retain power

LISBON, July 23 (R). — Portugal's minority Socialist government, headed by Prime Minister Mario Soares, today celebrated the end of its first year in power confident that it would remain in office for some time.

In an interview with the national news agency ANOP, Dr. Soares said he could not envisage the National Assembly

passing two votes of no confidence in the government -- necessary for its downfall.

"Under these circumstances the government is in a condition to continue its work," the prime minister added.

The Socialists yesterday won a major parliamentary victory when the assembly approved a land reform bill by 166-86 votes.

The legislation makes fundamental alterations to a law passed by the pro-Communist administration in 1975. It limits the amount of land which can be expropriated, giving greater protection and aid to small and medium farmers.

Dr. Soares was host at a reception today at his official residence in Lisbon where he received members of his cabinet and journalists.

In his interview with ANOP, the prime minister said the major achievement of his government in the past year had been the European Common Market's agreement in principle to accept Portugal as a member and the launching of an international consortium which had helped keep the country from economic collapse through loans.

"The balance of payments deficit was extremely high when the government took office and if it had not been subsidised through foreign loans a situation of collapse would have arisen with a halt of payments," he said.

Dr. Soares added that although economic recovery had not been as rapid as desired, progress had been made and the government would continue to give top priority to financial difficulties.

He said democracy was being consolidated in Portugal and that extremists on both the right and left had lost ground.

## Castro will send over 300 medics to Ethiopia

HAVANA, July 23 (R). — Cuba is sending a team of more than 300 doctors and medical staff to Ethiopia to fill an urgent need there, President Castro announced.

About 140 of the group would be doctors and the remainder would be auxiliary helpers, the president said in a speech published yesterday by the official newspaper Granma. The speech was given three days ago at a teachers' graduation ceremony.

Relations between Cuba and Ethiopia have become closer since a revolutionary government led by Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam took power there.

President Castro said the medical team was being sent now but gave no further de-

tails. The auxiliary helpers were understood to include health technicians and nurses.

Cuba had doctors, engineers and professionals ready to travel where they were needed, President Castro added.

Ethiopia had 35 million inhabitants and only 125 doctors. Imperialism had left the country with "150,000 cases of tuberculosis, seven million of malaria and 14 million people with different grades of eye infections," he said.

In a strongly worded editorial, Granma on Thursday accused "North American imperialism" of waging a campaign of terror and sabotage against the efforts of the Ethiopian government to develop the country.

## Teng Hsiao-ping: China's most durable statesman

By Rene Flipo

PEKING, July 23 (AFP). — Smiles and strong-willed, his eyebrows perpetually raised in an expression of apparent surprise, invariably wearing white socks, Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, at the age of 73, came back in force yesterday to the Chinese public scene for the second time in his career.

Veteran of the Chinese Communist revolution and close to former Prime Minister Chou En-lai, Mr. Teng believes in discipline, work and authority.

He has accumulated an impressive amount of experience in a wide variety of fields in the course of his career which he interrupted for a period of study in France at the age of 16, from 1920 to 1922.

## Military strategist

During the course of years, troubled by the revolution and then by the installation of the new regime, he became a resourceful military strategist, a qualified economist, a shrewd diplomat and politician and, above all, a talented party leader.

From 1926 to 1949 his career was essentially a military one. He commanded an army (the Eighth Army on the March) and served as political commissar for the Southwest Military Region where he also became party secretary. During this period, Mr. Teng was at the side of late Mao Tse-tung in the "Long March" of the 1930s.

1952 marked the true start of his career when he was transferred for the first time to Peking where he became

deputy prime minister and finance minister. His rise was already taking on a lightning quality: He was named secretary general of the Central Committee in 1954 and, a year later, member of the Politbureau.

Mr. Teng then threw himself into diplomacy, assisting Mr. Chou En-lai in negotiating a series of agreements at the time with the Soviet Union.

He followed this with three visits to the Soviet Union: In 1957 with Chairman Mao, in 1960 with the former President of the Republic Liu Shao-chi and in 1963 as head of a Chinese delegation.

## First downfall

In 1967, Mr. Teng suffered his first major political reverse which seemed at the time final. He was relieved of all his functions under the accusation of being, after President Liu Shao-chi, "the most important leader engaged on the capitalist road."

In 1973, he reappeared for the first time, with the rank of deputy prime minister and his rise, until his second fall in April 1976, was outstanding. In August 1973 he was made a member of the Central Committee, in December the same year a member of the Politbureau and in January 1975 successively deputy prime minister, deputy party president and chief of armed forces General Staff.

## Second downfall

Here is the series of events that in less than 18 months, from the beginning of last year to the middle of this year, has elevated Mr. Teng from the chasm of political disgra-

ce to the inner circles of the small group of persons who direct Communist China.

Mr. Teng had already made a similar political comeback, but that one stretched over more than six years between 1967, the year of his downfall when he was party secretary general, and 1973, the year when he returned on the political scene as vice premier.

Summer and fall 1975: The launching of an "anti-rightist deviationism" campaign in Peking universities in which the late Education Minister Chou Jung-hsin, and later Mr. Teng himself, were the victims.

Early last year: Death of Premier Chou on Jan. 8. Mr. Teng's hopes of succeeding him were dashed when Mr. Hua Kuo-feng was appointed Acting Premier in early February.

From February to March the same year: criticism against "rightist deviationism".



Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping

became more and more pronounced and intensive.

In March, the official press denounced Mr. Teng more forthrightly, but without naming him, by referring to him as "that high-ranking capitalist roader who refuses to repent." The press also carried a notation of Chairman Mao which declared that "this person is a representative of the bourgeoisie and knows nothing about Marxism-Leninism."

Early April: During a festival, tens of thousands of people converged on Tien An Men Square carrying wreaths to pay respects to the late Premier Chou. By means of wall posters, leaflets or poems, the crowd indirectly criticised high radical leaders, particularly Chairman Mao's wife Mme Chiang Ching. The movement soon took on the appearance of a campaign in favour of Mr. Teng, who was then heavily criticised by the press.

April 5: The crowd on Tien An Men Square clashed with security forces and was dispersed. Mr. Teng was immediately blamed for the incident.

Two decisions of the party Central Committee were made public. The first announced the stripping from Mr. Teng of all the posts he was holding -- vice premier, party vice chairman and chief of the army General Staff -- but allowed him to retain his party membership. The second announced the appointment of Mr. Hua Kuo-feng to the posts of Premier and First Party Vice Chairman, the last position placing him directly in line to succeed Chairman Mao.

After that date, the press at first clearly suggested that Mr. Teng had still a chance to redeem himself if he re-

pented. Then the press reiterated every day that he refused to "repent".

A well-informed source in Peking said that the former vice premier in fact refused to admit that he had ever made a mistake and that he was standing up against his opponents.

The anti-Teng campaign then took on a nationwide dimension. Mass demonstrations were held in Peking, and many other cities, where calls were made to sentence him to death. The press put forward his case -- a supreme condemnation -- as being in line with those of other "traitors" in China's history, notably former President Liu Shao-chi and former Defence Minister Lin Biao.

It was only after the arrest, last October, of Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching and three associates that the press began to tone down its anti-Teng movement.

His name ceased to be mentioned, and by the end of last November he had been called "comrade" again, which was a first step towards his return from disgrace.

His rehabilitation was preceded early this year by a wall poster campaign in his favour in Peking and a number of other cities.

From then until his actual return to the political scene, several false reports on his "imminent" rehabilitation have been made. A campaign in the official press more and more pointedly presented him as a victim of the "gang of four" before rehabilitating completely his policy, which was denounced last year.

July 19, slogans put up in Peking announced a Central Committee decision to reinstate Mr. Teng in all the posts he previously held.